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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 09/777,550
Filing Date: February 05, 2001
Appellant(s): WETHERALL ET AL.

J. Grant Houston (35,900)
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed October 3, 2005 appealing from the Office

action mailed December 2, 2004.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,321,338   PORRAS   11-2001

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1-34, 36-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Porras

et al. (hereinafter Porras), U.S. patent 6,321,338.

In considering claim 1, Porras discloses a network comprising: A plurality of

network nodes, (see Fig. 1); A plurality of routing devices to route network traffic

between network nodes, (col. 3, lines 44-45); A director coupled to the routing devices

to determine whether selected instances of source addresses of packets routed by the

routing devices are spoof source addresses, based on consistency measures, (col. 1,

lines 43-53).

In considering claim 2, the method of Porras provides a means for determining

whether selected instances of source addresses of packets routed by the routing

devices are spoof source addresses, based on spatial distribution profiles of source

addresses in view of a reference source address spatial distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 3, the method of Porras provides a means for the reference source address spatial distribution profile to comprise a historical spatial distribution profile for a particular address. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 4, the method of Porras provides a means for determining whether selected instances of source addresses of packets routed by the routing devices are spoof source addresses, based on destination source address range (DSAR) distribution profiles of the source addresses in view of a reference DSAR distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 5, the method of Porras provides a means for the reference DSAR distribution profile to comprise a historical DSAR distribution profile for a particular address. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 6, the method of Porras provides a means for determining whether selected instances of source addresses of packets routed by the routing devices are spoof source addresses, based on migration distribution profiles of source addresses in view of a reference source address migration distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 7, the method of Porras provides a means for the reference

source address migration distribution profile to comprise a historical migration

distribution profile for a particular address. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 8, the method of Porras provides a means for determining

whether selected instances of source addresses of packets routed by the routing

devices are spoof source addresses, based on timing distribution profiles of source

addresses in view of a reference source address timing distribution profile. See col. 5,

lines 36-51.

In considering claim 9, the method of Porras provides a means for the reference

source address timing distribution profile to comprise a historical timing distribution

profile for a particular address. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 10, the method of Porras teaches the director being

equipped to determine whether filtering actions are to be taken amongst particular

routing devices. See col. 9, lines 57-63.

In considering claim 11, it is inherent in the method of Porras that the director

takes into consideration, when making its determination, whether packets of non-spoof

instances of a source address having instances deemed to be spoof source addresses are likely to be routed in the network. See col. 9, lines 57-63.

In considering claim 12, the method of Porras teaches a plurality of director devices cooperatively coupled to each other to jointly make determinations. See col. 3, lines 16-40.

In considering claim 13, the method of Porras further teaches a plurality of sensors for monitoring and reporting source addresses of packets routed through routing devices. See col. 3, lines 42-45.

In considering claim 14, the method of Porras further teaches sensors facilitating application of the desired source address based filtering on packets being routed through the routing devices. See col. 3, lines 55-65.

In considering claim 15, Porras discloses a networking method comprising: Receiving information associated with source addresses of packets being routed to and from a plurality of network nodes, and determining whether selected instances of the source addresses are spoof instances based on consistency measures, (col. 1, lines 43-53); Managing the network based, at least in part, on the results of the determination, (col. 1, lines 66-67, col. 2, lines 1-7).

In considering claim 16, the method of Porras provides a means for determining whether selected instances of source addresses of packets are spoof source addresses, based on spatial distribution profiles of source addresses in view of a reference source address spatial distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 17, the method of Porras further provides a means for constructing the spatial distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 4-36.

In considering claim 18, the method of Porras further provides a means for determining whether each of the spatial distribution profiles is within a resemblance tolerance limit when compared to each of the at least one reference source address spatial distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 19, the method of Porras provides a means for the reference source address spatial distribution profile to comprise a historical spatial distribution profile for a particular address. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 20, the method of Porras provides a means for determining whether selected instances of source addresses of packets are spoof source addresses, based on DSAR distribution profiles of source addresses in view of a reference source address DSAR distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 21, the method of Porras further provides a means for

constructing the DSAR distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 4-36.

In considering claim 22, the method of Porras further provides a means for

determining whether each of the DSAR distribution profiles is within a resemblance

tolerance limit when compared to each of the at least one reference source address

DSAR distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 23, the method of Porras provides a means for the reference

source address DSAR distribution profile to comprise a historical DSAR distribution

profile for a particular address. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 24, the method of Porras provides a means for determining

whether selected instances of source addresses of packets are spoof source

addresses, based on migration distribution profiles of source addresses in view of a

reference source address migration distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 25, the method of Porras further provides a means for

constructing the migration distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 4-36.

In considering claim 26, the method of Porras further provides a means for

determining whether each of the migration distribution profiles is within a resemblance

tolerance limit when compared to each of the at least one reference source address

migration distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 27, the method of Porras provides a means for the reference

source address migration distribution profile to comprise a historical migration

distribution profile for a particular address. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 28, the method of Porras provides a means for determining

whether selected instances of source addresses of packets are spoof source

addresses, based on timing distribution profiles of source addresses in view of a

reference source address timing distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 29, the method of Porras further provides a means for

constructing the timing distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 4-36.

In considering claim 30, the method of Porras further provides a means for

determining whether each of the timing distribution profiles is within a resemblance

tolerance limit when compared to each of the at least one reference source address

timing distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 31, the method of Porras provides a means for the reference source address timing distribution profile to comprise a historical timing distribution profile for a particular address. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 32, the method of Porras teaches, in managing the network, determining whether filtering actions are to be taken amongst particular routing devices. See col. 9, lines 57-63.

In considering claim 33, it is inherent in the method of Porras when making the determination, to take into consideration whether packets of non-spoof instances of a source address having instances deemed to be spoof source addresses are likely to be routed in the network. See col. 9, lines 57-63.

In considering claim 34, Porras discloses an apparatus comprising: A storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions designed to implement a director to receive reporting of information associated with source addresses of packets routed through a plurality of routing devices of a network, and to determine whether at least some instances of the source addresses are spoof instances based on spatial distribution profiles of source addresses and in view of at least one reference source address spatial distribution profile, and a processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions, (col. 2, lines 25-35, also see col. 5, lines 36-51).

In considering claim 36, the apparatus of Porras further provides a means for constructing the spatial distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 4-36.

In considering claim 37, the apparatus of Porras further provides a means for determining whether each of the spatial distribution profiles is within a resemblance tolerance limit when compared to each of the at least one reference source address spatial distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 38, the apparatus of Porras provides a means for determining whether selected instances of source addresses of packets are spoof source addresses, based on DSAR distribution profiles of source addresses in view of a reference source address DSAR distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 39, the apparatus of Porras further provides a means for constructing the DSAR distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 4-36.

In considering claim 40, the apparatus of Porras further provides a means for determining whether each of the DSAR distribution profiles is within a resemblance tolerance limit when compared to each of the at least one reference source address DSAR distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 41, the apparatus of Porras provides a means for determining whether selected instances of source addresses of packets are spoof source addresses, based on migration distribution profiles of source addresses in view of a reference source address migration distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 42, the apparatus of Porras further provides a means for constructing the migration distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 4-36.

In considering claim 43, the apparatus of Porras further provides a means for determining whether each of the migration distribution profiles is within a resemblance tolerance limit when compared to each of the at least one reference source address migration distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 44, the apparatus of Porras provides a means for determining whether selected instances of source addresses of packets are spoof source addresses, based on timing distribution profiles of source addresses in view of a reference source address timing distribution profile. See col. 5, lines 36-51.

In considering claim 45, the apparatus of Porras further provides a means for constructing the timing distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 4-36.

In considering claim 46, the apparatus of Porras further provides a means for determining whether each of the timing distribution profiles is within a resemblance tolerance limit when compared to each of the at least one reference source address timing distribution profiles. See col. 5, lines 38-40.

In considering claim 47, the method of Porras teaches instructions designed to be able to determine whether filtering actions are to be taken amongst particular routing devices. See col. 9, lines 57-63.

In considering claim 48, it is inherent in the method of Porras that the programming instructions are designed to take into consideration whether packets of non-spoof instances of a source address having instances deemed to be spoof source addresses are likely to be routed in the network. See col. 9, lines 57-63.

(10) Response to Argument

With regards to independent claims 1 and 15, Appellants acknowledge on page 3 of the appeal brief that Examiner's rejection to claims 1 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) was proper, and claims 1 and 15 were anticipated by Porras.

With regard to claim 2, Appellants argue on pages 3-4 of the appeal brief, that the teachings of Porras do not show the determination of whether routed packets have spoofed source addresses is made based upon spatial distribution profiles.

In response, Examiner submits that broadest reasonable interpretation was given to claim 2. In light of Appellants disclosure, and without reading teachings of the disclosure into the claims, Examiner interpreted "spatial distribution profiles" as profiles generated from the "continuous measures" taught by Porras, (Porras, col. 5, lines 36-51, also see col. 6, lines 37-58). Porras teaches continuous measures assuming values from a continuous or ordinal set. Porras further gives examples of continuous measures including volume of data transfers over a period of time, and network traffic measures, (Porras, col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 19), and basing measures on source addresses, (Porras, col. 5, lines 15-20, also see col. 14, lines 7-18). Examiner therefore maintains a spatial distribution profile may be interpreted as a profile generated from the continuous measures taught by Porras, since one of ordinary skill in the art, in light of Appellants specification, and without reading the teachings of the specification into the claims, would consider the measuring of the number of packets transmitted over a network to be a form of spatial distribution.

With regard to claim 16, Appellants argue on page 4 of the appeal brief, that claim 16 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 2.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 2.

With regard to claim 34, Appellants argue on page 4 of the appeal brief, that claim 34 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 2.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 2.

With regard to claim 3, Appellants argue on pages 4-5 of the appeal brief, that Porras further fails to specify a profile as comprising exemplary or historical profiles.

In response, Examiner submits the cited passage in the teachings of Porras clearly disclose profiles comprising exemplary or historical profiles. As mentioned previously, Examiner interpreted Appellants claimed spatial distribution profile to be a profile generated from the continuous measures taught by Porras. In the passage cited by the Examiner, Porras teaches a profile engine using scores to determine how close a profile, such as a profile generated from a continuous measure, corresponds to a historical profile, (Porras, col. 5, lines 38-40). Porras further teaches that such a determination is used to detect anomalies (i.e. spoofed source address) in network activity, (Porras, col. 6, line 59 through col. 7, line 3, also see col. 14, lines 7-18).

With regard to claims 17 and 36, Appellants argue on page 5 of the appeal brief, that claims 17 and 36 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 3.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 3.

With regard to claims 18 and 37, Appellants argue on page 5 of the appeal brief, that claims 18 and 37 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 3, and further, Porras fails to suggest resemblance tolerances.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 3. Further Examiner maintains Porras teaches resemblance tolerances because as previously mentioned, Porras teaches comparing an observed profile with a historical profile to determine a resemblance between the observed profile and the historical profile in order to detect anomalies in network activity, (Porras, col. 5, lines 38-40, col. 6, line 59 through col. 7, line 3, also see col. 14, lines 7-18).

With regard to claim 19, Appellants argue on pages 5-6 of the appeal brief, that claim 19 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 3.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 3.

With regard to claim 4, Appellants argue on page 6 of the appeal brief, that the teachings of Porras do not show determining whether a packet has a spoofed source address based on a destination source address range distribution profile.

In response, Examiner submits that broadest reasonable interpretation was given to claim 4. In light of Appellants disclosure, and without reading teachings of the disclosure into the claims, Examiner interpreted "destination source address range

profiles" as profiles generated from the "categorical measures" taught by Porras, (Porras, col. 5, lines 36-51, also see col. 6, lines 37-58). Porras teaches categorical measures assuming values from a discrete, non-ordered set of possibilities. Porras further gives examples of categorical measures including network source and destination addresses, (Porras, col. 5, lines 52-59). Examiner therefore maintains a destination source address range distribution profile may be interpreted as a profile generated from the categorical measures taught by Porras, since a set of network source and destination addresses includes a distribution range of destination source addresses.

With regard to claim 20, Appellants argue on page 6 of the appeal brief, that claim 20 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 4.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 4.

With regard to claims 21 and 29, Appellants argue on page 6 of the appeal brief, that claims 21 and 29 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 20.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 20.

With regard to claims 22 and 40, Appellants argue on pages 6-7 of the appeal brief, that claims 22 and 40 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 20.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 20.

With regard to claim 38, Appellants argue on page 7 of the appeal brief, that claim 38 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 4.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 4.

With regard to claim 5, Appellants argue on pages 7 of the appeal brief, that Porras further fails to specify a profile as comprising exemplary or historical profiles.

In response, Examiner submits the cited passage in the teachings of Porras clearly disclose profiles comprising exemplary or historical profiles. As mentioned previously, Examiner interpreted Appellants claimed source address range distribution profile to be a profile generated from the categorical measures taught by Porras. In the passage cited by the Examiner, Porras teaches a profile engine using scores to determine how close a profile, such as a profile generated from a continuous measure, corresponds to a historical profile, (Porras, col. 5, lines 38-40). Porras further teaches that such a determination is used to detect anomalies (i.e. spoofed source address) in

network activity, (Porras, col. 6, line 59 through col. 7, line 3, also see col. 14, lines 7-18).

With regard to claim 23, Appellants argue on pages 7-8 of the appeal brief, that claim 23 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 5.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 5.

With regard to claim 6, Appellants argue on page 8 of the appeal brief, that the teachings of Porras do not show the determination of whether routed packets have spoofed source addresses is made based upon migration distribution profiles.

In response, Examiner submits that broadest reasonable interpretation was given to claim 6. In light of Appellant's disclosure, and without reading teachings of the disclosure into the claims, Examiner interpreted "migration distribution profiles" as profiles generated from the "continuous measures" taught by Porras, (Porras, col. 5, lines 36-51, also see col. 6, lines 37-58). As previously mentioned, Porras teaches continuous measures assuming values from a continuous or ordinal set. Porras further gives examples of continuous measures including volume of data transfers over a period of time, and network traffic measures, (Porras, col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 19), and basing measures on source addresses, (Porras, col. 5, lines 15-20, also see col. 14, lines 7-18). Examiner therefore maintains a migration distribution profile may be interpreted as a profile generated from the continuous measures taught by Porras, since

one of ordinary skill in the art, in light of Appellant's specification, and without reading

teachings of the specification into the claims, would consider a network losing or gaining

an abnormal volume in packets transmitted across a network to be a form of migration

distribution.

With regard to claim 24, Appellants argue on page 8 of the appeal brief, that

claim 24 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 6.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants

claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 6.

With regard to claim 41, Appellants argue on page 8 of the appeal brief, that

claim 41 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 6.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants

claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 6.

With regard to claims 25 and 42, Appellants argue on pages 8-9 of the appeal

brief, that claims 25 and 42 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative

to claim 6.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants

claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 6.

With regard to claims 26 and 43, Appellants argue on page 9 of the appeal brief, that claims 26 and 43 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 24, and further, Porras fails to suggest resemblance tolerances.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 24. Further Examiner maintains Porras teaches resemblance tolerances because as previously mentioned, Porras teaches comparing an observed profile with a historical profile to determine a resemblance between the observed profile and the historical profile in order to detect anomalies in network activity, (Porras, col. 5, lines 38-40, col. 6, line 59 through col. 7, line 3, also see col. 14, lines 7-18).

With regard to claim 7, Appellants argue on pages 9 of the appeal brief, that Porras further fails to specify a profile as comprising exemplary or historical profiles.

In response, Examiner submits the cited passage in the teachings of Porras clearly disclose profiles comprising exemplary or historical profiles. As mentioned previously, Examiner interpreted Appellants claimed migration distribution profile to be a profile generated from the continuous measures taught by Porras. In the passage cited by the Examiner, Porras teaches a profile engine using scores to determine how close a profile, such as a profile generated from a continuous measure, corresponds to a historical profile, (Porras, col. 5, lines 38-40). Porras further teaches that such a determination is used to detect anomalies (i.e. spoofed source address) in network activity, (Porras, col. 6, line 59 through col. 7, line 3, also see col. 14, lines 7-18).

With regard to claim 27, Appellants argue on pages 9-10 of the appeal brief, that claim 27 is patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative to claim 7.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 7.

With regard to claim 8, Appellants argue on page 10 of the appeal brief, that the teachings of Porras do not show the determination of whether routed packets have spoofed source addresses being made based upon timing distribution profiles.

In response, Examiner submits that broadest reasonable interpretation was given to claim 8. In light of Appellant's disclosure, and without reading the teachings of the disclosure into the claims, Examiner interpreted "timing distribution profiles" as profiles generated from the "continuous measures" taught by Porras, (Porras, col. 5, lines 36-51, also see col. 6, lines 37-58). As previously mentioned, Porras teaches continuous measures assuming values from a continuous or ordinal set. Porras further gives examples of continuous measures including inter-event time, (Porras, col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 19), and basing measures on source addresses, (Porras, col. 5, lines 15-20, also see col. 14, lines 7-18). Examiner therefore maintains a timing distribution profile may be interpreted as a profile generated from the continuous measures taught by Porras, since one of ordinary skill in the art, in light of Appellant's specification, and without reading the teachings of the specification into the claims, would consider measuring time between consecutive events to be a form of timing distribution.

With regard to claims 28 and 44, Appellants argue on page 10 of the appeal

brief, that claims 28 and 44 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative

to claim 8.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants

claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 8.

With regard to claims 29 and 45, Appellants argue on pages 10-11 of the appeal

brief, that claims 29 and 45 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative

to claim 8.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants

claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 8.

With regard to claims 30 and 46, Appellants argue on page 11 of the appeal

brief, that claims 30 and 46 are patentable for reasons similar to those set forth relative

to claim 8, and further, Porras fails to suggest resemblance tolerances.

In response, Examiner maintains the teachings of Porras read over Appellants

claimed invention for reasons previously mentioned with regards to claim 8. Further

Examiner maintains Porras teaches resemblance tolerances because as previously

mentioned, Porras teaches comparing an observed profile with a historical profile to

determine a resemblance between the observed profile and the historical profile in order

to detect anomalies in network activity, (Porras, col. 5, lines 38-40, col. 6, line 59

through col. 7, line 3, also see col. 14, lines 7-18).

With regard to claim 9, Appellants argue on page 11 of the appeal brief, that

Porras further fails to specify a profile as comprising exemplary or historical profiles.

In response, Examiner submits the cited passage in the teachings of Porras

clearly disclose profiles comprising exemplary or historical profiles. As mentioned

previously, Examiner interpreted Appellants claimed timing distribution profile to be a

profile generated from the continuous measures taught by Porras. In the passage cited

by the Examiner, Porras teaches a profile engine using scores to determine how close a

profile, such as a profile generated from a continuous measure, corresponds to a

historical profile, (Porras, col. 5, lines 38-40). Porras further teaches that such a

determination is used to detect anomalies (i.e. spoofed source address) in network

activity, (Porras, col. 6, line 59 through col. 7, line 3, also see col. 14, lines 7-18).

With regard to claim 10, Appellants argue on page 12 of the appeal brief, that the

teachings of Porras do not show determining whether filtering actions are to be taken to

filter out packets with source addresses that are deemed to be spoofed source

addresses and further how those filtering actions should be distributed among the

routing devices.

In response, Examiner agrees with Appellants analysis of the teachings of Porras

in the passage cited by the Examiner where Porras describes a resolver (20) that issues

intrusion/suspicion reports, and further describes how analysis engines may be

reconfigured to change "the collection method's filtering semantics when necessary",

(Porras col. 9, lines 57-63). Nevertheless, Examiner maintains the cited teachings of

Porras imply such monitoring is done for such purposes as determining whether filtering

actions are to be taken to filter out packets with source addresses that are deemed to

be spoofed source addresses and further how those filtering actions should be

distributed among routing devices. Evidence of this is found throughout the teachings

of Porras. For example, Porras teaches using the monitors for routing devices, (col. 3,

lines 42-45). Porras further teaches the monitors being used to detect address

spoofing, (col. 7, lines 43-54, also see col. 14, lines 7-18). Still further, Porras teaches

interfaces to the monitors that provides a subscription service to receive reports from

the monitoring and allows for configuring the monitoring, (col. 8, line 66 through col. 9,

line 7).

With regard to claim 11, Appellants argue on page 13 of the appeal brief, that the

teachings of Porras further do not show the director taking into consideration in making

its determination whether filtering actions should be taken based on where packets of

non-spoofed instances of source address having instances deemed to be spoofed

source addresses are likely to be routed in the network.

In response, Examiner maintains Porras teaches the director taking into

consideration in making its determination whether filtering actions should be taken

based on where packets of non-spoofed instances of source address having instances

deemed to be spoofed source addresses are likely to be routed in the network for

reasons previously indicated. Furthermore, Examiner maintains it is inherent in the

teachings of Porras that the director takes into consideration in making its determination

whether filtering actions should be taken based on where packets of non-spoofed

instances of source address having instances deemed to be spoofed source addresses

are likely to be routed in the network because Porras teaches detecting address

spoofing, and taking into consideration in making a determination whether filtering

actions should be taken based on where packets of non-spoofed instances of source

address having instances deemed to be spoofed source address are likely in a network

is a part of detecting address spoofing, (Porras, col. 7, lines 43-54, also see col. 14,
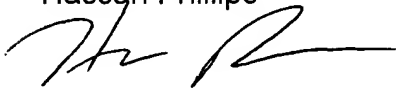
lines 7-18).

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the

Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Hassan Phillips

ZARNI MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Conferees:

Patrice Winder

PATRICE WINDER
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Zarni Maung